

MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

VOLUME XVII.

THE SENTINEL.

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INVALUABLE IN ADVANCE.

JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers and Proprietors.

S. D. JERMAIN, H. E. BRIGHTMAN
MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 26, 1860.

To the Public.

The Southern, having done all the circumlocution it can, and more than twice over, for the cheaper and most degrading of Milwaukee for all classes of Advertising!

For Telegraph, &c., see Fourth Page.

A Disastrous Week.

Last week was by all odds the most disastrous of the season to our lake marine. Already we have had intelligence of the sinking and total loss of two large grain vessels and cargos, and two propellers, and when the extent of the losses is fully known we fear they will top up hundred thousands of dollars.

The losses of our home companies alone for the week, amount to upwards of twenty thousand dollars, and there must be about one hundred grain laden vessels between the Straits and Buffalo at the present time, in many of which they are interested. The telegraph informs us of the prevalence of a terrible gale on Lakes Erie and Ontario Saturday night, but does not report any serious disasters.

Money Matters.

Money matters at the East continue to improve. In New York, Saturday stocks again advanced, money was easier, exchange better and the panic in a great measure over. In our market, there was a decided improvement in the prices of breadstuffs; though exchange was scarce and high. Shipments by lake for the season are probably over; the cold snap of Friday night and Saturday threatened a speedy close of navigation.

Why not have Peace now?

No well informed Republican doubts, but what the people, which has been so injuriously upon the people, and the condition of the Union, that the secession demonstration is in the States. If the South succeeds, we shall be in the position of a crisis, with the rest of the country in suspense.

Can't say. The problem is not one of our proposing. That the Republicans desire "Peace now" and peace all the time, cannot be doubted. It was in the confident hope and strong conviction that a change in the policy and administration of the Federal Government would bring about the desired consummation, that the Republicans cast their votes for ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Nothing that has yet done, or said, furnishes the South with the slightest pretext for their "secession demonstrations." Indeed, no such pretense, even, is set up by the South, to justify her angry talk and precipitate action.

The "grievances," of which she complains, are of many years standing. They existed when Mr. BUCHANAN became the President elect. Why did not the South threaten to "secede" then? Simply because they expected to retain, under his Administration, the same control of the Federal patronage and Federal legislation, which they have enjoyed, almost uninterrupted, for the last thirty years. But that, by the election of Mr. LINCOLN, the North is likely to come in for its share of influence in the Councils of the Nation and fair proportion of the Federal patronage, the South threatens to secede! There is no compliment of any new "aggression;" of any overt act or offensive declaration, on the part of Mr. LINCOLN, or his advisors and supporters. It is the mere fact of his election that is made the pretext for the threatening language and violent course of South Carolina and her sympathizers. And that election, though furnishing no cause of quarrel between the North and South, is sought to be made the occasion, by reckless and ambitious political leaders, for precipitating a collision between Federal and State authorities.

We do not believe that this treasonable plot will succeed. We cannot persuade ourselves that even South Carolina, though disloyal at heart for nearly thirty years, is prepared to rend asunder every tie which binds her to the Union, and to set up for herself as an independent sovereignty.

We confidently trust to the loyal, conservative, patriotic sentiment of the great body of the Southern people, to make itself heard in the first lull of the secession tempest, and to exercise a potent influence in stilling the storm.

We are anxious in the faith that when ABRAHAM LINCOLN shall have been duly inaugurated President of these United States, and, at the proper time and place, shall have indicated the principles and policy which will govern his official course, the South will discover that she has no cause of action against the Republican President and party, and will return cheerfully and confidently into the fold of that Union which can alone secure to her safety, prosperity and protection.

The Vote of New York—Official.

The Albany Evening Journal, of Thursday last, brings us the following report for the Empire State:

Lincoln 561,257
For Fusion 538,531

Lincoln majority 45,737

Morgan 365,311
For Kelly 349,232

Morgan majority 45,848

Morgan over Kelly 45,848

The result as declared by the State canvassers will, perhaps, vary slightly but not materially from this.

The total vote of the State for President, is 675,100—an increase of 80,000 over the vote of 1856.

Secession.—The Secessionists will have to overthrow all the teachings of the most eminent Southern men in carrying out their doctrine of the right of a state to secede from the Union. Chief Justice MARSHALL says:

"The people made the Constitution, and the people can unmake it. It is a creature of their will, and lives only by their will—but this supreme and irresistible power to make and unmake, besides only in the whole body of the people, not in any single state, is the true secret of the power of the parts to exercise it; it is usurpation, and ought to be repelled by those to whom the people have delegated the power of repelling it."

North Carolina.—The Fayetteville Observer gives the returns from sixty-five counties in North Carolina, which foot up as follows: BRICKINBROOK, 25,988; BAPTIST, 37,971; DOROTHY, 2,376. Mr. Dix's gains in these counties are 1,181. With the same proportional gain in the twenty-one counties to hear from, Mr. BRICKINBROOK's majority will be about 4,700. The Douglas vote, if in the same proportion as so far, will be between 3,000 and 3,200, and BRICKINBROOK's clear majority in the State, 1,500 to 1,600.

Fire at Kenosha.—On Wednesday morning last a fire broke out in the rear of O. P. HENRY's dwelling house in Kenosha, totally destroying the dwelling and extending to the residence of SULAS AMES, Esq., which was mostly consumed. The fire was ignited by placing hot ashes in a wooden re-

THE CITY.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains, and Hour of Closing Mills.

Depart. At 4 A.M. **Arr.** At 5 A.M.
Milwaukee to Chicago. **Arr.** At 5 A.M.
Milwaukee to Winona. **Arr.** At 6 A.M.
Milwaukee to Racine and Kenosha.
LA CROSSE to MILWAUKEE. **Arr.** At 7 A.M.
Milwaukee to Mississippi. **Arr.** At 8 A.M.
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THE SENTINEL.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY

RUFUS KING, EDITOR.

MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 26, 1860.

An Example for Northern Democrats.
The South Carolina Secessionists have set a good example, in one particular at least, to their Northern Democratic followers. By formal act of the Legislature, they have rescinded the epithet "Black Republican." The reasons for the proceeding were significant, as well as amusing.

The phrase, "Black Republican," having been inserted in a set of resolutions, Mr. Yeadon of Charleston, rose and said, "It seemed to him at variance with good taste and propriety." He proceeded: "In the official action of our Legislature on the grave and momentous issues now before us, he was unwilling to indulge in anything like party slang." So far so good. But when he—a sectionalist of a single section—moved to amend by inserting the words "Sectional Party," the alternative was an anomaly asastal. But there is a further reason adduced by Mr. Yeadon which shows he was not wholly moved by "good taste and propriety." He said the term "Black Republican" was calculated to mislead a certain class in our midst—to produce false impressions among the ignorant in regard to color, and in other more important particulars."—The Legislature appreciated the force of Mr. Yeadon's suggestion, and immediately struck out the obnoxious phrase. It would seem from Mr. Yeadon's cautious hint, that "a certain class" in their midst really believe that the victorious party in the late Presidential election are "Blacks," and may be expected to sympathize with their colored brethren in the house of bondage.

The Beginning of the Trouble.

The New York *Herald* of Wednesday last, in a double-leaded leader, makes the following remarkable confession:

"Halder Pierce relates the cause of Douglas's repudiation of the Missouri Compromise, and perforce admits that he had no right to do it. Now, however, he has availed himself of the present opportunity to disown his former position."

The Compromised condition was sent to Washington, and the author of the original article, letting his Colonels go to sleep on the cradle, the present danger who also have been averted.

No one will gainsay the truth of the *Herald's* averments. The "agitation" which the South and the Democracy North are so fond of charging upon the Republicans, commenced with the aggressive measures above referred to. They were both party measures—the work of the Slave Democracy—related to the almost by the Republicans, and their mischievous consequences predicted at the time. But the Democratic party was, seemingly, all-powerful, and turned a deaf ear to the demands of justice and the considerations of policy. The country may well hold FRANKLIN PIERCE and JAMES BUCHANAN, two Democratic Presidents, with their advisers and abettors of the Democratic party, directly and mainly responsible for the danger which now threatens the Republic; but which, by God's blessing, will yet be averted.

ANOTHER ALLY FOR THE REPUBLICANS.—The Green Bay Advocate furnishes, in the following election notice, one explanation of the surpassing changes in the vote of the Northern Counties of this State:

"Mr. RICHARD DAVIS—Heider of the State, and Carl Schurz, of Milwaukee, who were with the Democrats in the last campaign, it is now known, have been won over to the side of Old Glory. We are wondering where they will stand."

Colonel RYAN has a "prophetic vision."

We know of several gentlemen, occupying Federal offices, who dreamed and voted the same way that the Colonel did.

THE FOLLY OF THE SECESSIONISTS.—We do not say that the consequences of the proceedings of the secessionists are beyond the power of man to control, but of extreme folly. A child in a play or driving it along can so easily be hurt to death, and a fool may fire a loaded cannon so easily as to burst and kill hundreds. The consequences are serious, but the effects are limited only by superlative and unusual folly.

The contest just decided has been a contest between the policy of one party and that of another. In every previous instance the South has triumphed. The passage of the Missouri Compromise, in the first place, was its basal afterwards. The First Slave Law, the admission of Texas, and the acquisition of Mexico Territory, were all the triumphs of the slaves of Southern states, and of the people of the South. In but two instances has the South been foiled—and it was more in both instances for their own good that they were foiled.

The present election of Lincoln is no slight addition to Southern burdens; he cannot be allowed to have any Constitutional rights he can get, and the Dred Scott decision, he is pledged against a repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, in favor of the admission of new Slave States, and against the admission of Slavey in the District of Columbia. His policy is a pure form of anti-slavery slavery overruled. Besides, if he were an ultra and practical abolitionist, he cannot get a law through Congress, for both branches are against him, unless he can get a majority—which there is none.

He cannot even get an appropriation of money to pay his salary, and carry on the government—except by consent of the opposition, and upon such terms as they shall prescribe.

And it is not folly, anyway, because we are fairly beaten at election to raise so unusually a hubbub about it? We guess the country can stand a republican triumph, if the party can get it. They never had a victory before, but they have got one, and the Colored did.

The History of the South Carolinian Movement of 1832.

From the Albany Journal.

Probably the best key to the hopes, intentions, and purposes of South Carolina, will be found in the history of her section twenty-eight years ago. It is full of striking parallelism.

Congress passed a tariff which the South deemed objectionable. While it was pending intense excitement prevailed in the Southern States. Public meetings threatened to break out in every city, and a fool may fire a loaded cannon so easily as to burst and kill hundreds.

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The present election of Lincoln is no slight addition to Southern burdens; he cannot be allowed to have any Constitutional rights he can get, and the Dred Scott decision, he is pledged against a repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, in favor of the admission of new Slave States, and against the admission of Slavey in the District of Columbia. His policy is a pure form of anti-slavery slavery overruled. Besides, if he were an ultra and practical abolitionist, he cannot get a law through Congress, for both branches are against him, unless he can get a majority—which there is none.

He cannot even get an appropriation of money to pay his salary, and carry on the government—except by consent of the opposition, and upon such terms as they shall prescribe.

And it is not folly, anyway, because we are fairly beaten at election to raise so unusually a hubbub about it? We guess the country can stand a republican triumph, if the party can get it. They never had a victory before, but they have got one, and the Colored did.

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N. P. White, New York; Hon. N. P. Hinckle, Mass.

Horace Greeley, New York.

Cyrus W. Field, New York; H. C. Tracy, New York.

George Newell, New York.

Prof. Hartwell, West Pt.

Liver, H. A. Wise, U.S.A.; Col. W. H. Hardee, U.S.A.

Dr. J. M. Jackson, U.S.A.

U.S. Patent Office, Wash.

U.S. Mint, Wash.

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U.S. Treasury, Wash.

U.S. War Department, Wash.

U.S. Navy Department, Wash.

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